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### PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

## **PCT**

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicants or agent's file reference P2227PC00	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416			
International application No. PCT/NO2004/000128	International filing date (day/month/year) 05.05.2004	Priority date (day/month/year) 05.05.2003			
International Patent Classification (IPC) or no G01N29/10	ational classification and IPC				
Applicant CLAMPON AS et al.					
This report is the international pre Authority under Article 35 and tran	liminary examination report, established nsmitted to the applicant according to Ar	by this International Preliminary Examining ticle 36.			
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.					
3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising:					
a.   sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of sheets, as follows:					
sheets of the description and/or sheets containing Administrative Instruct	ng rectifications authorized by this Autho	peen arnended and are the basis of this report only (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the			
sheets which superset beyond the disclosure Supplemental Box.	de earlier sheets, but which this Authorit in the international application as filed, a	y considers contain an amendment that goes as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the			
sequence listing and/or tab	fureau only) a total of (indicate type and object related thereto, in computer readable Listing (see Section 802 of the Administ	number of electronic carrier(s)) , containing a e form only, as indicated in the Supplemental trative Instructions).			
This report contains indications relating to the following items:					
Box No. I Basis of the opin	☐ Box No. I Basis of the opinion				
☐ Box No. II Priority					
Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability					
Box No. IV Lack of unity of	Invention				
Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
☐ Box No. VIII Certain observa	tions on the international application				
Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion	on of this report			
03.03.2005	27.10.2005				
Name and mailing address of the internation preliminary examining authority:	al Authorized Office	er / Ni			
European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Uttenthaler, E					
761. +49 69 2399 - 0 Tx: 5236	, Ottomalen L				

### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No. PCT/NO2004/000128

1.	Wit filed	h regard to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was d, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
		This report is based on translations from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:
		<ul> <li>☐ international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))</li> <li>☐ publication of the International application (under Rule 12.4)</li> <li>☐ international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)</li> </ul>
2.	hai	th regard to the elements* of the international application, this report is based on (replacement sheets which we been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this wort as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report):
	Des	scription, Pages
	1-1	0 as originally filed
	Cla	ims, Numbers
	1-1:	2 received on 10.10.2005 with letter of 10.10.2005
	Dra	wings, Sheets
	1,4-	4/4 as originally filed
		a sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing
3.		The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
		☐ the description, pages ☐ the claims, Nos.
		☐ the drawings, sheets/figs
		☐ the sequence listing (specify): ☐ any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):
4.	. 🗆 had Suj	This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below d not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the pplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).
		☐ the description, pages ☐ the claims, Nos. ☐ the drawings, sheets/figs ☐ the sequence listing (specify): ☐ any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):
	*	If item 4 applies, some or all of these sheets may be marked "superseded."

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# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No. PCT/NO2004/000128

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims

1-12

No: Claims

Inventive step (IS)

Yes: Claims

No: Claims 1-12

Industrial applicability (IA)

Yes: Claims

1-12

No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7):

see separate sheet

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (SEPARATE SHEET) International application No.

PCT/NO2004/000128

#### Re Item V

#### 1. Cited documents

The following documents are referred to in this communication; the numbering will be adhered to in the rest of the procedure:

D3: GB 2 303 704 (Daniel Alexander C) 26 February 1997 (1997-02-26)

D6: US 6 370 964 (CHANG FU-KUO et al.) 16 April 2002 (2002-04-16)

### 2. Novelty and Inventive Step (Art. 33(2)(3) PCT)

#### Claim 1:

Claim 1 do not appear to fulfill the requirements of the PCT set out in Article 33(3) with respect to an inventive step:

D6, which is considered to represent the most relevant state of the art, discloses a method to register the structural features in an acoustic conducting material, such as the sheet material (abstract and col. 2, line 64 - col. 3 line 2, D6) of a pipe, a duct, container and the like, where instrumentation is fitted on the surface of the material whereby acoustic signals are emitted from said instrumentation and received in/through the solid material, and also that changes in the received signals as a consequence of changes in the structure of the material are registered (col. 6, line 63 - col. 7, line 7, D6), wherein a sensor, or several sensors mutually spaced apart, is (are) arranged in contact with the surface of the material (figs. 1A and 1B and col. 6, lines 4-20, D6), and the sensor (s) is (are) made to emit and receive acoustic signals to provide information about occurrences of defects in the solid material, and also the position of such defects (abstract, col. 3, lines 63 and fig. 12, col. 14, line 32-35, D6),

characterized in that the sensor(s) measure(s) the presence and location of a structural change (col. 3, lines 61-66, D6), by detecting changes in signal characteristics, such as frequency content and speed (col. 10, lines 30-46, D6).

Therefore claim 1 differs from D6 in that the sensor(s) measure(s) the presence and location of a structural change based on the wall thickness of the solid pipe material

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#### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (SEPARATE SHEET)

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over a cross-section.

The skilled person who sees the problem starting from D6 to test material with different geometric shapes with the thin and flexible diagnostic layer, would regard it as obvious to integrate the diagnostic layer to a cylindrical shell structure, such as a pipe and test it accordingly and he would, thus, arrive at the subject matter of claim 1 without involving any inventive activity.

Therefore, claim 1 is not inventive.

#### Claim 8:

It appears that the above objections to claim 1 equally apply, mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding apparatus claim 8.

Therefore, also claim 8 is not inventive.

#### Dependent claims:

The dependent claims 2-7 and 9-12 appear to relate to mere design modifications, consequential features, conventional features or features already present in the arrangement of D6 and, therefore, do not appear to contain any additional features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of the PCT with respect to an inventive step.

The master sensor claimed in claims 3, 4 or 8 appears to be a conventional design option for a diagnostic instrumentation device.

#### Miscellaneous 3.

- a. The prior art D6 and D3 are not identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein is not briefly discussed (Rule 5.1a(ii) PCT).
- b. The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses to increase the intelligibility of the claims (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

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- 1. Method to register the structural features in an acoustic conducting material, such as the sheet material of a pipe, a duct, container and the like, where instrumentation is permanently fitted on the surface of the material whereby acoustic signals are emitted from said instrumentation and received in/through the solid material, and also that changes in the received signals as a
- consequence of changes in the structure of the material are registered, wherein a sensor, or several sensors mutually spaced apart, is (are) arranged in contact with the surface of the material, and the sensor(s) emit/receive acoustic signals to provide information about occurrences of defects
- in the solid material, and also the position of such defects, characterised in that the sensor(s) measure(s) the presence and location of a structural change based on the wall thickness of the solid pipe material over a crosssection, by detecting changes in signal characteristics, such as frequency content and speed.
  - Method according to claim 1, characterised in one sensor measures the presence and location of a structural change by alternatively switching between active (emitting) and passive mode (receiving).
  - Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the position of a defect is determined by carrying out a so-called cross-bearing, i.e. by collating distance and angle between a number of individual sensors and the defect.

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- 4. Method according to claims 1 or 3, characterised in that each sensor communicates with a control unit that is formed by one of the sensors, a so-called master sensor, with the master sensor regulating the transmission and reception of acoustic signals by the sensors.
  - 5. Method according to one of the claims 1-4, characterised in that when the sensors emit and receive, respectively, acoustic signals with the same frequency, the signals are emitted with mutual time intervals.
  - 6. Method according to one of the preceding claims, characterised in that when the sensors emit and receive acoustic signals at different frequencies, the signals are emitted simultaneously or with mutual time intervals.
  - 7. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that one single sensor, the master sensor, is applied and the information about the material structure is provided by registering reflections from the structure changes/defects in the sheet material.
- System to register structural features in an acoustic conducting material, such as the sheet material of a pipe, a duct, container and the like, comprising instrumentation 25 permanently fitted onto the surface of the material and which is arranged to emit and receive acoustic signals . in/through the solid material and also to register changes in the received signals as a consequence of changes in the structure of the material; wherein the instrumentation comprises a sensor, or several sensors mutually spaced apart, in contact with the surface of the material, and the sensor(s) is(are) arranged to emit and receive signals to provide information about occurrences of defects in the solid material, and also the position of such defects, 35 characterised in that the sensor(s) are adapted to measure the presence and location of a structural change based on the wall thickness of the solid pipe material over a pipe

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cross-section, by detecting changes in signal characteristics, such as frequency content and speed.

- System according to claim 8, characterised in that when one sensor is used, said sensor is arranged to function as both sender and receiver, by alternatively switching between active (emitting) and passive mode (receiving).
- 10. System according to claim 8, characterised in that 10 when one or more sensors are used, each individual sensor is arranged to communicate with a master sensor, and that the master sensor is arranged to regulate the emission and reception, respectively, of acoustic signals by the sensors.
  - System according to one of the claims 10, characterised in that each individual sensor is connected to the master sensor via cables.
  - System according to claims 10-11, characterised in that the master sensor is arranged to control the time of emission of acoustic signals from each sensor, and also the used frequency characteristics.

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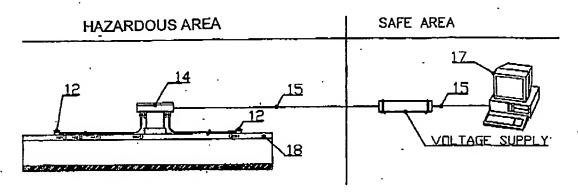
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FIG

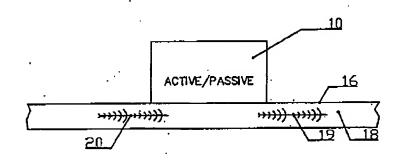


FIG 2

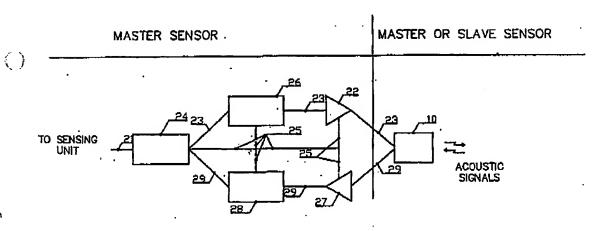


FIG 3

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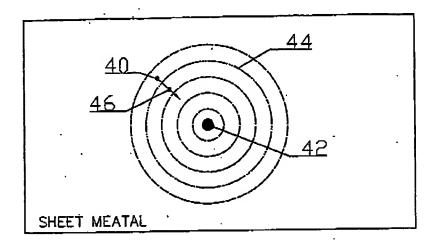
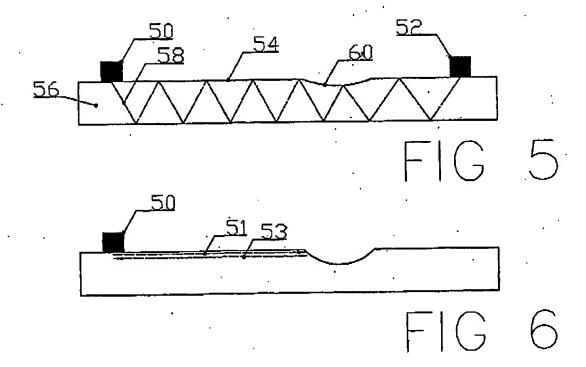


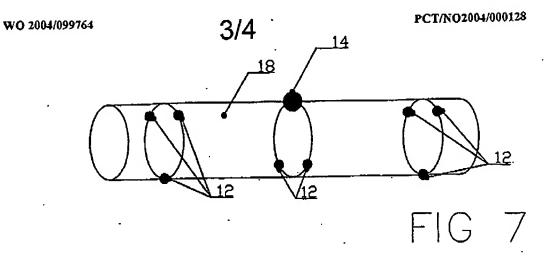
FIG 4

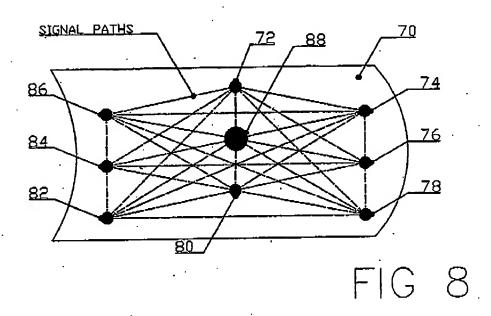


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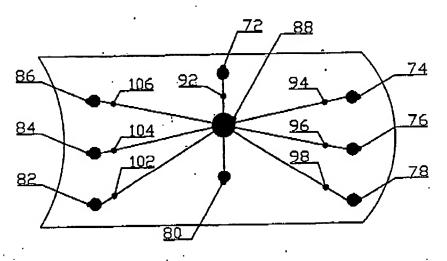


FIG 9

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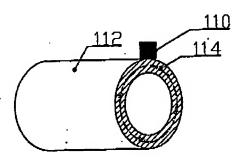


FIG 10

## MEASURING INSTRUMENT

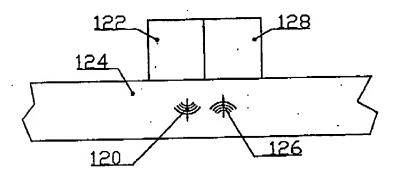


FIG 11